# HELD FOR SHOOTING DALKE.

An Aurora Mystery Bids Fair to Be Unraveled.

STULL'S CHANCES GROWING DIM.

His Rival Endorsed By the Union Labor Party of the First Judicial District-Senator Van Wyck Speaks.

Charged With Shooting Farmer Dalke AURORA, Neb., Oct. 28.- | Special Telegram to the BEE !-Malcolm Gustafson, a Swede residing about eighteen miles northeast of here, was arrested and brought in to-day, accused of shooting the old man Dalke, an account of which appeared in the BEE of the 19th inst. Gustafson is to have his examination next Tuesday. It is said the evidence is very plain against him. The old man has very plain against him. The old man has about recovered and will soon be removed to the poor house. Dalke is the man who was tried here last spring for incest, but was not convicted for want of direct testimony. He was charged with cohabiting with his niece, a young Swede girl who had recently married Gustafson. It is said the girl left her young husband, took up with Dalke, her uncle, and lived with him as his mistress. She has been attending him since he was shot.

State Baptist Convention.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special to the BEE.]

—Yesterday at the Baptist state convention the annual sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Storms, of Grand Island. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Halsey, of York. President Holmes, of Omaha, responded. The report of the treasurer shows the society to be in much better condition than ever before and a balance of cash on hand of \$725. Miss Buzzell, a late missionary to China, gave a very interesting and im-pressive talk on the condition of the Chinese women. Last evening Rev. C. J. Thompson spoke on foreign missions, followed by an ad-dress on the state convention and home misdress on the state convention and home mis-sions by Rev. W. M. Heigh, of Chicago. There was a much larger attendance than on the day previous and the utmost good feeling The Baptist cause has grown won erfully in the past year and the outlook is good for the year to come.

Run Over By a Wagon. AURORA, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Milo Houge fell from a wagon here this evening and was run over by a heavy load. The four wheels struck his shoulder and passed lengthwise of his entire body. The wagon contained a ton or more of dirt taken from where they were excavating for a building. He is unconscious but no bones are believed to be broken. The dector who is in attendance thinks he is not fatally

Shaking Stull.

TECUMSER. Neb., Oct. 28 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. ]-The labor union party of the First judicial district met here to-day and endorsed Beveridge for judge in place of Stull. This settles Stull's hope for election.

Van Wyck at Tecumseh. TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 28.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-Ex-Senator Van Wyck held an enthusiastic moeting to-day, addressing a large number of farmers. His speech was received with rounds of applause. He scored the Pawnee county blatherskite's rail-

Death of Register Welna. NIOBRARA, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—Frank W. Welna, register of the United States land office, died this morning of lung disease.

### IN IRELAND'S CAUSE.

Esmonde and O'Connor Hold a Big

Meeting in Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 28 .- Eight thousand people gathered at Battery D armory to-night to hear Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond and Hon. Arthur O'Connor, M. P., on home rule in Ireland. The meeting was presided over by Judge Moran, of the appellate court, who in his remarks said that notwithstanding the fact that the Irish in this country were loyal to their mother country, their loyalty to this country was unquestioned, as Mr. Chamberlain would discover without much effort at investigation. Mr. O'Connor in his speech said he felt that many would prefer if he advocated extreme measures and physical force, but as they were in Ireland they were supposed to be the best judges of the mode of proceedure, which was constitutional agitation. He referred to Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to this country as an English commissioner and advised the Irish in America that he is a guest of the United States while here and that they are its citizens. He said the Irish parliamentary party had adopted the moto of General Grant and will fight the battle out if it takes all winter. Sir Thomas G. Esmonde reviewed the acts of the Irish party and the plan of campaign. He alluded to the "jubilee coercion not," and asks the people of the United States, who have enabled them to struggle against concentrated power in England, to aid this time, and he confidently hoped it would be the last struggle. We have een coerced so often we are getting used to ." Appropriate resolutions were adopted, fter which Hon. John F. Finerty spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

Couldn't Go the Crimes Act. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- Blake, crown solictor at Cork, has resigned and declares that the crimes act leaves him no discretion of judging whether an accused person is guilty or not. He believes that the act is directed ngainst the political opponents of the govern-

Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Slightly cooler, followed

by warmer, fair weather, light to fresh northeasterly winds, shifting to stucherly. For lowa: Fair weather, colder, followed by warmer, light to fresh northerly winds shifting to southerly.

AN AWFUL VOYAGE.

A Captain Murdered by Mutineers. A dispatch from Port Townsend, W. to the San Francisco Chronicle says: The American ship Occidental has arrived from Acapulco, Mexico, after a passage of thirty-six days. On July 29, the Occidental sailed from Cardiff, coal Inden, for Acapulco, under command of John Williams, who was accompanied by his wife and two children.

The first days of the voyage were pleasantly passed until March 16, when John Craine, the first officer, issued a petty command which Seaman August Lefleck promptly refused to obey. This was the beginning of one of the most thrilling and exciting voyages that has taken place for several years. The officers, excepting the two already mentioned, urged the crew to disobey the captain's command. On divers occasions prior to the awful tragedy different members of the crew with drawn weapons had openly threatened Captain Williams' and Officer Craine's lives.

The log-book says: On March 16, latitude 13:04 north and longitude 25:13 west, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while Captain Williams was on the foreeastle head superintending the letting up of the fore staysails, he had some augry words with John Johnson, able seaman, about his insolent conduct and dilatory actions. The captain's attenwas engaged aloft when Johnson came up behind Williams with a drawn sheathknife, and seizing him by the

throat, thrust the blade into his heart. The captain called out: "Craine, I am murdered by Johnson!" At the same time jumping off the forceastle house aster happened. She was an iron bark and running aft to the cabin-door. He of 1.000 tons register, and was the propfell in his wife's presence and died. crty of Mr. J. Corry, Jr., of Croydon, Johnson was being chased by Craine, Surrey. She was built in 1864, in Bellinen Scaman E. A. Malley, with a fast, from which port she hailed.

knife, attempted to stab Craine, who seized an iron belaying-pin to protect his life, when both Johnson and Malley were surrounded by other members of the crew, who threatened the officers' lives if they persisted in arresting the

murderer. Williams was found by Craine dead in the cabin. The ship was left to the mercy of the seas. Chaos reigned from stem to stern. Every soul on board ap-peared to be paralyzed over the awful, cold-blooded and unprovoked murder of the master. Rumors came that the crew were going to take command of the ship. Fortunately, they had no navigator among them. Johnson finally surrendered and was ironed, but would always be released by the The dead master was buried at

sea the day following his death.
First Officer Craine assumed command of the Occidental, and that was about all, as he dared not assert his authority for fear of life.

The crew allege that Craine was criminally intimate with Mrs. Williams, and that such proceedings were continued until Valparaiso was reached, where both parties were seen on numerous ocasions to enter saloons and

to have been intoxicated on the streets. The murder of the master did not end The murder of the master did not end the trouble by any means, and the ship was headed for the nearest port, Val-paraiso, where the murderer and prin-cipal participants were turned over to the American consul and imprisoned, awaiting advices from Washington. All but three members of the crew were left in Chili. A new crew was shipped and Mrs. Williams and family came to and Mrs. Williams and family came to Acapulco, where the ship was placed in quarantine by the Mexican authorities for fifteen days. The Occidental was finally released and the cargo discharged, when John Craine was succeeded by William Taylor, formerly master of the ship Harvester.

Craine was attacked with delirum tremens and sent to San Francisco with Mrs. Williams. The carpenter died at sea, after leaving Acapulco, of Mexican fever. He was on board the Occidental

when the master was assassinated.

Eleven days out from Acapulco, bound to Victoria, all but four of the seamen were taken sick with the Mexican fever. Evidences of the dread disease was apparent to-day. The cases are now confined in the Marine hospital.

The fates appeared to combine against the Occidental. While crossing the Gulf of California a storm came on and carried away over half of our sails. Before leaving the harbor seven of the crew refused duty. They were jailed by the American consul, and finally consented to go aboard and perform their duty. The Occidental was two weeks off Cape Flattery before she could come in.

The ship is still in trouble. One of the scamen claims to have been kidnapped in Acapulca, and the necessary papers to prove the charge will be filed against the master to-morrow.

#### SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

A Thrilling Tale of the Sea-The Wreck of the Star of Scotia. One of the crew of the Belfast bark Star of Scotia has arrived at Liverpool. and has given some thrilling details of the wreck of that vessel on the Falkland islands, and the loss of eight lives, Of the unfortunate men drowned one was the mate of the vessel, and of the others the bodies of two were found on the beach with nearly all the flesh eaten off by wild and voracious birds that frequent the place. According to the account of the seamen who arrived at Liverpool and whose name is Martin Olsen, it appears that the Star of Scotia was bound from San Francisco to Queenstown for orders, and had on board a cargo of wheat. She was manned by a crew of twenty two hands, all told, and got ashore on the rocks at Bull Point, about one hunired miles from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. It was about 11:30 at night when the vessel struck, and the crew remained on board until daylight. The weather was calm, but a heavy surf was breaking on the islands. The captain, with the majority of the crew, got away in one boat; and the second boat was in charge of Mr. Frazer, the mate. The captain told the men not to bring their effects, but to save their lives, and then go off to the ship again for their clothes. The captain's boat was the first to reach the shore, but the mate's boat was cast on the beach by the heavy surf, and in it were the semi-unconscious forms of two of the crew, viz., an Englishman and a Scotchman named Davis and Drummond The mate was also in the boat, but the poor fellow had just breathed his last. Davis and Drummond both recovered and gave an account of their shocking sufferings during the short time that had elapsed since they abandoned their It seems that while making vessel. their way to the shore the boat was cansized, and all of the occupants thrown into the water. Some of the men managed to cling to the upturned boat, which afterwards righted. Some of the poor fellows never reached her again, out were drowned. While making once more for the shore, the boat was again capsized, and this hap-pened no less than seven times, until there were only three left, viz., the mate, Drummond and Davis. Some of the unfortunate men had during the time clung to the capsized boat; but their strength had failed them, and becoming exhausted, they had to loosen their hold and perish in the water. The water, to add to the men's suffering, was intensely cold, and it was only by their robust constitutions that the two men, Davis and Drummond, saved their lives. They saw their comrades drownbut could not afford them the slightest aid, owing to their own helpless condition. When the shipwrecked landed, the island was covered with snow, and the place altogether was bitterly cold. They, however, found shelter in the hut of some herdsmen and were as kindly treated as possible. The herdsmen also rode a hundred miles to inform the authorities of the disaster. Whilst the men were awaiting assistance the bodies of four of their comrades were washed ashore. and later on the bodies of two others of the crew were found on the beach. This was some distance from the others, and the bodies presented a shocking spectacle. The island is, it appears, the resort of many wild birds of a ravenous nature, including the eagle and the

vulture, which no doubt prey upon the

sheep which are horded on the islands.

The birds had come across the bodies of

the two shipwrecked men, and were

short but complete in their voracious

work. The survivors never got back

to their ship, as on the night fol-lowing the stranding a heavy gale

sprung up, and in the morning the Star

of Scetia had disappeared. The men lost their clothes and had to remain on

the island for a month before they were

taken away by a German mail steamer,

and subsequently transferred to an English steamer. Olson could not give the

names of the unfortunate men who lost

their lives. Several of them had joined

the ship at San Francisco. The Star of Scotia left San Francisco in April, and

she was two months out when the dis-

The Shooting Tourney Closes With a Very Large Attendance.

BIG GYMNASIUM ASSURED.

Primrose Issues a Challenge to Wrest-☐ lers—Teemer Easily Defeats Gaudaur-A New Ball League

Formed-Races.

The Yesterday Shooting. The shooting tournament couldn't have had better weather had it been made to order. Again the morning broke clear, bright and delightful and the contestants were early upon the ground. Notwithstanding this is the last day, the attendance was the largest of the week, and the programme one of uncommon interest. The opening shoot was 10 live birds, 21 yards rise, \$10 entrance, which resulted as follows:

third, \$25.
John S. Prince and Howard Kellogg shot a

private match 10 live birds, 21 yards rise, or 20 a side. The score: 

Budd. 11 1 1 0 1 1-6
Ruble. 1 1 1 1 1 0 0-5
Parmalee. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7
Ruble. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 Sticee ... 1 1 1 1 1 0 0-5

Nethaway ... 1 1 1 1 1 0 1-6

Kennedy ... 0 1 0 0 1 1 1-4

Parmalee took first money, \$25.50; Budd second, \$18.00; Nethaway third, \$12.25.

National Jockey Club Races. Washington, Oct. 28 .- The drizzling rain continued and the course was decidedly

One mile: Favor won, Barnum second, Young Duke third. Time-1:45¼. Six furlongs: Stuyyesant won, Bess second, Sam Harper third. Time—1:10%.
For thre-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, starters Kingston and Dunboyne: Kingston won. Time-2:13.
One mile and a furlong: Florence M. won, Royal Arch second, Richmond third. Time-

1:5814. One and one-sixteenth miles: Banner Bearer won, Maggie Mitchell second, Ten Strike third. Time—1:5214. To-morrow's races have been postponed till

The Nashville Fall Meeting. NASHVILLE, Oct. 28 .- The weather was ant, the track a little heavy and the at-

tendance 3.000. Six furlongs: Tommy R. won, Rhody Pringle second, Bixby third. Time—1:31%. For two-year-olds, five furlongs: Orange Girl won, Outstep second, Roundabout third. Time-1:05%. Seven furlongs: White Nose won, Dark

Hall second, Fronie Louise third. Time-Five furlongs: Cupid won, Colonel Owens Second, Bill Sterrit third. Time-1:06%.

A New Base Ball League. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-A new base ball league was organized here to-day and was christened the Central Illinois Inter-State league. Representatives are present from Peoria, Davenport, Dubuque, Bloomington, Rock-ford, Decatur, Danville, and Crawfordsville, Ind. William Allen, of Rockford, was elected president, Lewis Platt, of Danville, vice president and M. D. Henley, of Peoria. secretary and treasurer. A committee on constitution was appointed to report to-

The Teemer-Gaudaur Race. LAKE MARANACOOK, Me., Oct. 28.-Teemer won the race. His time was 20 minutes. 28.3-5 seconds. Gaudaur's time was not

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 28.—Emigration paper to over fifty persons going to the United States to settle have been issued by the American consul here during the last three Wicked Widows.

Migrating From Canada.

PESTH, Oct. 28.—Seven young widows of Bingula and this city have been arrested for poisoning their husbands. Other arrests are about to be made.

THE ALASKA GOLD MINES.

California Prospectors Report Unpleasant Experiences. San Francisco Chronicle: A party of California miners have just returned from the Alaska gold diggings on the upper Yukon. In conversation with a Chronicle reporter, one of the party gave the following account of the trip "Our experience on our trip to the mines was anything but pleasant. In the first place, we found the route from Juneau to the diggings and the approach to the latter rough, dangerous and expensive. The first portage over the chillcoat mountains is at an altitude of 3,500 feet above sea level, and the Indians charged us\$13 per hundred pounds for carrying our traps across the range. Previous to reaching the mountain range we had to navigate over 100 miles of an inland sea.

"After crossing the range we reached a system of lakes which extends for about 100 miles. These lakes we had to navigate as best we could to reach the Yukon. When we got to the river we found a rapid stream running at the rate of about five miles an hour. Against this current we had to fight our way for 500 miles before we got to the gold fields or workable placer grounds of this un-

hospitable country. "The latest bonanza is Forty Mile creek, which we found to be a fraud We boated up the creek 150 miles, prospecting all the way, hoping to find de-posits of value. We tried every bar and bank faithfully, and in every instance the results were unsatisfactory. At the head of the creek we found nothing but a number of small lakes bordered by extensive marshes and not a trace of

"Some 250 miners were working on the river, and the largest amount taken out by any one man, who was known as the "Bonanza King," was \$1,100 for the three months' work. This practically means a year's time, as a man has to spend nine months in idleness and do his year's work in the remaining three months, after expending \$400 for his outfit. Others had been less fortunate than the "Bonanza King," their clean-

ups for the season running from \$200 to \$500. Many had struck nothing at

"The diggings are hard, the water cold, and a few leet back from the stream the water is frozen solid down to the bedrock, rendering it a physical impossibility to work these earths and extract the gold. In the most favored lo-calities adjacent to running streams work cannot be prosecuted more than ninety days in the year. During the rest of the year the miner has to leave for some more congenial clime, or, like the bear, hibernate for the rest of the season. During the cold months quick-silver freezes solid, brandy and other spirits congeal, and an ether thermom-eter gave a reading of 80 degrees below zero in March last

"The gold is obtained from bar diggings on the river, which are small in area. In one place, in the crevices, as high as \$1 a pan was taken out, of fine river scale gold, but even then the miner could only make from seven to

eight pans a day.
"In Franklin gulch, a tributary of Forty-mile creek, about which such brilliant reports were recently made, the largest nugget taken out was valued at \$8.50, and it was largely quartz. The largest nugget found on Forty-mile creek was valued at \$32.

creek was valued at \$32.

"Our return trip to Juneau took forty days, involving not only great expense, but untold hardship. We do not wish to condemn the country, but owing to the short season, inclemency of the climate, ground covered with moss and frozen solid for nine months in the year, and Brobdignagian mosquitoes the other three months, and the rivers raging torrents, it presents insurmountable obstacles to the prospector. Game of all kinds is scarce in the interior, and the cost of transporting supplies ruinously expensive. The miner must have from \$400 to \$500 in cash to start with, as it will cost fully that much to get through the season. Reports of discoveries and results of working have been greatly exaggerated, and the prospector and miner should look well before they leap. A partner of Lambert, who was the discoverer of Forty-Mile creek, stated that he had made \$600 in one season. As near as could ascertain he made \$600 and no

"Stewart river diggings are completely worked out and abandoned. Few of the old-timers have made expenses, and many of them have adopted the life of the aborigines of the country and are known as sqaw men."

A Romance From Georgia.

Savana News: A pretty little ro-mance has just culminated in Rabun county, Ga. At the base of Tiger mountain, half a mile off the main road leading to Clayton, lives a small farmer named George W. Dillard. Mr. Dillard is about sixty years of age, living with his wife and three sons, the latter aged respectively thirty and twenty-five. Early last summer Mr. Dillard went to his neighborhood postoffice, where he found awaiting him a letter covered with postmarks, which denoted that it had traveled a long distance to reach its destination. The superscription was written in a familiar hand, but one which he had not seen in a generation. He tore the seal and read the missive, and.

sure enough; found it be from his wife's brother, whom he had seen for the last time in 1849. At that time James McCurrie was a young man as was also George W. Dillard. The news had reached Georgia of the wonderful discoveries of gold in California. Young Georgians who had gone there had written back glowing accounts of the fortunes which were Being made. These descriptions had the effect of drawing still others southward to the great Eldorado. Among those who were full of the excitement were McCurrie and Dillard. They had perfected all arrangements to go, and bidding the families when Dillard faltered. The tearful eyes of McCurrie's young sister touched his heart, especially as she was weeping for him and not for her brother. Throwing down the bundle he held in his hands he declared that he would stay if the girl would marry him.

To all this she cheerfully agreed, so Dillard remained a Georgia farmer, while McCurrie jumped into the stage coach and was borne away. Since that time he had never been heard of. It was with mingled feelings, therefore, that Dillard started to read the letter from his old comrade. The letter was a soiled one. McCurrie stated that he had worked against adverse fortune, declining to write to the folks at home until he could strike it rich, but every year found him striking it poorer, and now, old, feeble and poor, his great wish was to look once more upon his native hills, that he could not do so unless he was sent money enough upon which to return. Mr. Dillard rend the letter his wife and sons. "We must send him the money," said the old man, so a cow and a mule were sold and the money went on its mission across continent: Several weeks time brought another letter in which the old man expressed his gratefulness for the kindness done him, but he was too sick to travel then. Last Saturday a large official envelope was received at the lit-tle postoffice. It bears the inscription of a strange hand. The neighbors, one by one, dropped by and told Dillard about its arrival. If was too late for him to get it then, but he was on hand early Monday morning. As he read it his hand trembled. It recited that James McCurrie was dead; that he wished to test the fidelity of his sister's family; that their prompt response to his appeal had moved him, and that by his will his property in California, val ued at \$1,000,000, was willed in equal parts to his sister, her husband and their two sons. The two young men are going to California to superintend the property, which they intend to convert into cash, when they will return to

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mus. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

# Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass. "Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

OMAHA AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

A City of 200,000 Busy in Manufactures and the Arts.

VALUATION A HUNDRED MILLION.

The Needs of the Place Tersely Set Forth at the Exposition Hall Last Night By George Francis Train.

Train's Talk. George Francis Train lectured last night

in Exposition hall to an audience of 1,000 peo-The management of the place charged \$1 : seat on the ground floor and 50 cents a seat on the gallery, claiming that those were Mr. Train's prices. When Mr. Train mounted the platform, however, he induced all the gallery occupants to descend to the floor, which they did with a great deal of satisfaction. He an. nounced his objection to the prices charged for admission, and further that for to-night they should not be otherwise than 50 and 25 cents, accorning to location. Mr. Train was announced to lecture on "The Past, Present and Future of Omaha," When he appeared on the stage he unbuttoned his heavy coat, threw it on the table, gave chairs to several little children whom he led to the platform, and assigned a seat to a messenger boy, who acted as his medium and interpreter. He then gave a buttonhole bouquet to each of the little ones and the reporters. He was dressed in a black suit, with white vest and tie and patent leather shoes. His facial appearance was such as has already been described in the BER.

The earlier part of his lecture was devoted to showing the ships he had built, the towns he had founded, at home and abroad, and the railroads he had constructed, his description of the path of empire, 600 miles wide, beginning in Asia, comprehending every city-known to both ancient and modern civilization to Portland on the Pacific coast being concise and eloquent. He then detailed his connection with the plan to build a railroad across the continent, the disap-pointments, the establishment of the credit

pointments, the establishment of the credit mobilier, and the eventual accomplishment of the grand result one year earlier than had been outlined for it.

Speaking of Omaha he said: "I'll draw you a picture of what I can give you for Omaha in the future, and of that I am certain because I hold it in my Psychos. I was born on top of the mountain, and I can see on all sides. I can make you all rich, if you'll born on top of the mountain, and I can see on all sides. I can make you all rich, if you'll only do what I tell you. If you doubt it, ask the earlier citizens about it. What I did for them I can do for you. In twenty years you can become a city of 350,000 inhabitants."

The speaker then drew a diagram on a blackboard at the back of the stage showing Omaha to be the center of the continent, with fourteen trank lines which had come here

Omaha to be the center of the continent, with fourteen trunk lines, which had come here one after the other. He then spoke about having sut with Colonel Patrick in Mr. Kountze's bank, when there was scarely room to pass between the stove and the wall without "loosing the seat of one's pants," when Mr. Kountze was cashing five dollar checks, before a railroad had passed the Misans. He showed Mr. Kountze how little He showed Mr. Kountze how little more effort was required to make a chec \$5,000 or \$5,000,000. "Omaha," he said, "ha-eight trunk lines to the sea. On the other side, seven lines lead to the Pacific coast. mention this to show you the geographical position of Omaha on the continent. These roads run east and west. The great power, the Almighty or whatever it is, I am not altogether satisfied in my mind as to what it is, has conformed natural features and advantages toward the north and south, and these features, too, orth and south, and these learness toy, singularly tend in the direction of this city.

The papers make me say strange things. They have told you about fossils. Now I mean no harm to the fossils, but I abhor fossils who, like John Jacob Astor, sit down on a skunk skin, grow up on emigration, and then hurrah for the town which they have built up. They don't build it up. They never did. I tried with them before. I beg them to bring their manufacturies and guarautee them freedom from taxes for twenty even thirty years. I showed them that the farm should be alongside the factory, the ner beside the producer. But I couldn't consumer beside the producer. But I couldn't make them budge an inch. They wouldn't believe me. August Kountze was a most enterprising man. [Here Mr. Train drew an elaborate picture of the Saginaw-marble bank in which Mr. Kountze financiered in those days.] Then I found him signing his five-dollar checks. I told him of the \$16,000, the \$25 000 the \$25 000 which could be seen. the \$32,000, the \$48,000 which could be secured for building a mile of the road, offered

half interest in the credit mobilier-couldn'

The speaker then claimed to be the father

of the financial policy of the government during the war, when there was a per capita of \$60 throughout the country. "If there is a set of conceited — fools in the country, we've got them in the senate. They shake hands, tap each other's electric forces, and you could skate over their bald heads like ice with a thin crust. They passed a bill paying the national debt when it had already been paid in gold it had already been paid in gold Now, instead of a per capita of \$60 and the country riding above the surface of the wheel, we are down to where the box jars upon the axle of the wagon. We don't know what is the matter. If we are going into business, we find money short. We were enormously rich during the war. And why? Because we had a debt, one of \$3,000,000,000. We were never so happy before. I've walked We were never so happy before. I've walked up and down your streets, and I am satisfied that, a fair valuation, Omaha is worth \$100, that, a fair valuation, Omaha is worth \$100,000,000. Because of the efforts of sneaking fellows—I don't know how you do it—your assessed valuation is only \$14,000,000. The city strives to steal from the state and the state from the city. Under your constitution you can incur a debt of only 10 per cent of the assessed valuation. Now, if you reduce that valuation to one-fifth you see how little you can have to make advancement. The you can have to make advancement. The first thing you must do, then, is to raise your valuation and be honest to your city. valuation and be nonest to your cay, your-selves and your state. Those in favor of this say aye. [The response was unanimous. A voice here said, "Kountze couldn't pay his taxes then."] Well then, we'll lend him money taxes then."] Well then, we'll lend him money to do it. If you want to advance yourcity, you must raise your valuation. Then issue bonds at 4 per cent. But Miller says 4 per cent would be too low. Make it 5 per cent. Five per cent on \$100,000,000 would be only \$500,000. Then enlarge your views. You must take a broader view of Omaha's future. A small leaf held near the eye will obscure a distant mountain. Nature decides that birds shall fly in flocks, insects in swarms, cattle in herds and man must live in society. If you cannot all be Catholic, all Protestants, all Masons or Pythians, you can all be linked together for Omaha. All of you who are in favor of increasing the assessed valuation say aye. [Ayes and appliause.] Five hundred thousand dollars on a population of 100,000 is nothing—two drinks and a cigar a

day."

| Touching the subject of grain, Mr. Train said: "It is a disgrace to a city surrounded by a wheat and corn country that you have not a grain elevator. No city that makes any pretense to size ought to be without a flour mill. It is a shame that Omaha has none. How is it at Minneapolis, where there are How is it at Minneapolis, where there are mills which turn out 10,000 barrels of flour a day, put them on boats and deliver them in Liverpool in twelve days! I was delighted at a new and young man—McShane, a nephew of Ed Creighton. I did not know him before he got started. But you all know what he has done—started a whole town in South Omaha, which will be the nucleus of the processing [Apalaguse]. He is a 200,000 people. [Applanse.] H nephew of Ed Creighton. Mr. ton was not a classical scholar, but he had skill enough to build the first telegraph line across the country. [Applause.] And one must heartily applaud and appreciate the effort this young man has made in securing for South Omaha such men is Armour, Hammond, Swift and others to

"Then you have not got a great central market, with a department for groceries, meat, vegetables, with its marble furnishing, meat, vegetables, with its market which of the people passing through will stop over and see the great market which Omaha has built.

"You have no grand hall of beautiful design, no gallery of art, no temple devoted to music nor painting. Men must not be sordid in their deals in wheat and hogs. They

should cultivate literature and hogs. They should cultivate literature and the arts, and establish public libraries, and induige all movements calculated to advance the intellicence of the people." [A garrulous party near the front of the audience caused, for a

moment, Mr. Train to feel that Omaha had no public library.]

Mr. Train then described his visit to South Omaha, and the rapidity with which cattle and hogs were dressed in Hammond's. Noting that the hides were sent to New York, he marvelled that a tannery was not organized here with hemlock bark which could be procured in Michigan. He wondered why glue factories were not opened to save the shipping of bones and horns to the east. He held that the situation of Omaha, with its slaughter-houses, was the place for the factories mentioned; and, being so near the cattle-grazing fields, where beef could be dressed without shrinkage and shipped to New York in five days, there was no doubt that Omaha was destined to be the great market for cattle and hogs in the country. He then referred to the fact that Omaha was without a boulevard, extending from Florence to South Omaha, and then east and west, connecting a series of parks, which would be the marvel of this section. These could be made out of property acquired by mades as a tha increased value. could be made out of property acquired by purchase by means of the increased valua purchase by means of the increased valua-tion. Outside property was not beemed too much. It had not commenced to boom. It would pay to buy 2,000 acres of it for parks, because it would be impossible later to pur-chase them when the city crowds upon them. Hanseom park he wanted tugged into a zoo-logical garden, to educate the children, and would have agents sent throughout the world to secure animals, which would show what to secure animals which would show what nature produced in the animal kingdom. Then he would creet 150 poles, with half a dozen electric lights on each, to illuminate the city instead of the drowsy little lamps he had seen. Referring to the gradual coming together of Minneapolis and St. Paul, he advocated the bridging and even the tunnelling of the Missouri to unite Council Bluffs to this city. Then the Hennepin canal could be cut across Iowa and Omaha could ship her produce to Europe. Wyoming was full of oil wells, which were practically inexhaustible on the surface. A Standard oil company should be organized Standard oil company should be organized which would extend a pipe from those wells which would extend a pipe from those wells to Omaha and make her the greatest oil center in the world. Mr. Lovett was here called upon to corroborate the statement of Mr. Train as regards the wells and the feasibility of the pipe system. Mr. Lovett did in a few words. He then advocated parking the streets and making other public improvements, even though the letter provements, even though the latter gave rise to thieves of the Tweed stripe and the boodlers of later days. He closed by asking his audience as to whether he should speak to night, and

as to whether he should speak to night, and there was a hearty answer in the affirmative. Mr. Train said he would again appear this evening and say a little upon the anarchists, and on any other subject the audience might require, and he would guarantee to offend no person by the expression of his views.

Mr. Train was in excellent humor. He was always interesting, sometimes eloquent and frequently humorously and tragetically and frequently humorously and tragetically dramatic. He entertained and instructed the audience very satisfactorily. He concluded by distributing grapes among the reporters.

Building Permits. The following building permits were issued yesterday by Superintendent Whitlock: E G Munford, two-story frame dwell-

nue.
Thos Madsen, cottage, Twenty-fifth and Decatur streets.
John Grossman, two-story frame flats Seventeenth near Charles.

Seventeenth near Charles.

Poppleton Park Building Co., twostory frame dwelling, Northrup avenue near Burt.

Same, one and three-quarter frame dwelling, St. Lawrence avenue near California 1.600
E Savage, frame basement to dwelling

Mercer avenue near Dale street.... Seven permits, aggregating.....\$15,100

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS. Six Persons Fatally Injured in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28 .- By one of the ovens exploding this afternoon in the I. Tapliff Carriage Hardware company's works, two men were instantly killed and five seriously injured, two of whom may die.

This evening a boiler in Holden's fire brick works at Mineral Point, O., exploded with terrific force, fatally scalding four persons and seriously injuring five others.

News From Samoa. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The steamer Zealandias arrived this evening from Sidney, Australia, via Hong Kong and Honolulu. She prings information that the ex-king of Samos Malctoal was brought to Cooktown by a German man-of-war and there transferred to another, which immediately sailed. The desti-nation is not known. Further information says the Samean group have been placed firmly under a protectorate, with Tamasese installed as nominal king, under the German consul. At last advices the Germans intimated their in ention to also proclaim a protectorate over Tonga. New Zealand papers, commenting on this matter, censure the United States and England for not resisting Germany's action. Had they done so it is claimed the course of the latter would have been very different. The New Zealand Herald says that had sheh action been taken by Denmark would have been decidedly different.

A Missing Schooner. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—The protracted ab-sence of the schooner C. H. Johnson, which eft Cleveland a month ago, laden with coal for Milwaukee, is becoming a matter of sur prise here and causes anxiety to those having friends aboard. It is feared that the masts and cordage reported on the beach on Manitoulin island, Georgian bay, be the Johnson. She is valued at \$7,000.

Permits to Wed. Judge McCulloch has issued the following

marriage licenses Harry Starwood, Chicago..... Addie Maguire, Omaha..... Neils C. Hansen, South Omaha.....

## SKIN SCALP BLOOD

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg and having been cured by the CUTICIDA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies REMEDIES when all other methods and remedles falled, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful, spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the state. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Br. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.
A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

Ever since I can remember, my mother has suffered from a milk leg. Nothing would do her any good. She had the best medicinal talent, but they all did her no good. She suffered with her leg for thirty years and never knew a well day. She would have to sit up half the night, holding up her leg and meaning. She had no peace. She used all the best know remedies in the country without effect. I asked her to try your CUTICHA REMEDIES. Got her a bottle of CUTICHA RESOLVENT, and she took it, and has taken in all about six or seven bottles, and now she is a well woman to-day. Her leg is entirely healed, and her health was never better. She cam go out every day, something the has not done in ten years, so you see I cannot help stating to you about your wonderful CUTICHA REMEDIES. You have saved my mother's life. I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I have advertised your CUTICHAR REMEDIES far and near. Saved My Mother's Life.

EDWARD LUEDER, 1865 Broadway, N. Y. CUTICURA, the great skin core, CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTI-CURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, inter-nally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticuma, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 125 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 61 pages, 56 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

No Rheumatiz About Me!

IN ONE MINUTE the CUTICURA ANTI
PAIN PLAETER relieves Rheumatic
sciatic, sunden, sbarp, and nervon
Pains, Strains and Weaknesses. The
first and only pain killing Plaster. Eccents.

# ELEVATED RAILWAY.

One of the Probabilities of the Future for Omaha.

Conversation Overheard on an Elevated Rallroad-- A Young Lady's Statement.

[Kansas City Star, March 8.1

[Kansas City Star, March 8.]
"It is very disagreeable."
"What is very disagreeable?"
"Why, to get up every morning of your life with a bad taste in your mouth, bad breath, no appetite for your breakfast, feeling like a man had been intoxicated the hight before."
The above conversation took place on the elevated line between our reporter and a gentle man friend last Sunday.
"Have you ever felt that way?" asked the reporter.

"Have you ever felt that way?" asked the reporter.

"Did I?" replied the gentleman, "Well I should say so. Not only I, but there are thousands of people who feel jast that way. I myself have had this trouble in an aggravated form over three years. My ears became affected: I could not hear well; my sight grew dim and bad, and I spoke with a pronounced masal twang; my sense of taste was fast leaving me. I tell you, sir, that it is not very pleasant, this catarhfor that its the term that this trouble is known by—but the name does not express the horrors and tortures of the loathsome disease. My breath became so bad that my friends could not come near me. I would blow out such offensive scabs that I feared my nostrils were decomposing."

posing." posing." said our reporter, "you seem to

"Well, sir," said our reporter, "you seem to have gotten bravely over yorr troucle?"
"Yes, sir, I am as well as you to-day. But had I not went to Drs. McCoy & Henry I would no doubt have been dead by this time."
"Would you object to my using your name in this case?"
"No, sir; but as I am a stranger in your city, would rather you use one who is known better than I. Now, there is Miss Emma Overstreet, a neighbor of mine, at 1719 Locats treet, who had catorrh for a year, not as bad as 1, but still is very grateful for the c csult she obtained at their office, and will beg lad to tell you all about herrelf."



MISS EMMA OVERSTREET.

Our reporter called on Miss Overstreet at her home. She told him that she had had a catarrh for a year past, but was now entirely well, and that she was willing to add her name to the many patients who had been cured at Drs. McCoy & Henry's office.

The above cut is a very good likeness of Miss Emma Overstreet.

Drs. McCoy & Henry are located permanently in Omaha and have offices in 310 and 311 Ramge Block.

CATARRH DESCRIBED.

The Symptoms Attending That Disease Which Leads to Consumption.

When catarrh hasxisted in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the discuss has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the nuccus arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot dashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, lacking in character and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night, and it may be in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, lacking in character and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night, and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are still up, which when pressed be-

has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad oder. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky hamps indicate serious mischief at work in the lungs. In some cases catarrh will extend into the lungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the disease has developed to such a point the patient is said to have catarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fever which differs with the different parts of the day-slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening.

SNEEZING CATARRH.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

What It Means, flow it Acts, and what

It is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning,
you try to sneeze your hose off every time you
are exposed to the least-draft of air. You have
a fullness over the front of the forehead, and
the nose feels as if there was a plug in each
nostril which you cannot dislodge. You blow
your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do
any good, and the only result is that you sneeded
in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the liming membrane of that organ that
you are unable to breathe through it at all.
This is a correct and not overdrawn pleture of
an acute attack of catarrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh" as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First,
a cold that causes mucus to be poured out by
the glands in the nose; then those diseased
glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—
the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locatity where the disease is prevalent. These
animalculae, in their efforts to find a lodgment,
irritate the sensitive membrane lining of the
nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of
them by producing a fit of sneezing.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened
diseased mucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the langs is interfered
with, and the person so effected must breathe
through the mouth, and by such means the
throat becomes parched and dry, snoring is produced, and then the catarrhal disease gains
ready access to the throat and lungs.

DOCTOR CRESAP M'COY,

Late of Bellevne Hospital, N. Y. AND DOCTOR

COLUMBUS HENRY Have Offices

310-311 RAMGE BUILDING, CORNER ETH AND HARNEY STREETS,

OMAHA, NEB.

Where all curable cases are treated with success. Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the seres a specialty. CATARRH CURED.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail \$1.
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. in. Sundays included.

Correspondence receives prompt attention.
Many diseases are treated successfully by Dr. McCoy through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make a journey to obtain successful hospital treatment at their homes. No letters answered unless accompanied by the in stamps.